

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

When wandering sadly here.  
 Fashid that I should have

The sunshine to the heart!

"Don't touch the dog," I cried, "he'll bite you."  
"Why will he bite me."  
"Because he don't know you."  
"Oh! if that's all," he replied, "I will tell him that I am Henry.—*Carpet Bag.*

manance about the invitation and the scene at  
together; above all, it was good-natured in the  
sailor to think of me. Yielding, therefore, to  
these, or other impulses—rather acting as if  
involuntarily—I rose, stepped forward, stepped  
down, and was aboard the little craft.  
I sat down where I could; but my companion  
had to get the boat into the wind once more,  
and as the sail shifted it nearly swept me from  
my seat. When I recovered from the sudden


With a convulsive start, I was immediately awake. Henry Frazier had me in his arms, while Lucy and his two sisters, stood, laughing, by. I had fallen asleep as I sat and thought, upon the jetty, and they had come to look for me. Anything further would be superfluous. Alfred Waters is still hostile, and next session our differences will carry us both into the Court of Common Pleas.

"Bobby, what is the highest latitude known?" "The highest latitude known is that which Bill Jones allows to his feeling when waltzing with our Kate." It is unnecessary, to add, that Bobby was immediately marched off to bed.

“No, not if I had been trying; all the week to shove them in; I would let them lie there.”

☞ When Socrates was asked why he had built for himself so small a house, he replied, “As small as it is, I wish I could live with my friends.”

from such a small number vines.  
*J. C. D. Locke, N. Y.*

 The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone to Schenectady to marry a woman that has never looked into a looking glass. Their children will not live.



## ree against the Old In- Fighters of the West.

no class of people more de-  
public aid, public sympathy  
t, than those old Indian  
West, who have in the  
ur history, fought our  
and daughters of the  
nter from the savage  
o services have been  
nded with more toil,  
ger than those rendered  
and Indian fighters. All  
of any feeling, have always  
ated regard and been desirous  
to extend to them the evidence of ena-  
tion's gratitude in days of prosper-  
ty. There have been, however some ex-  
ceptions, and of the number of these we  
find the name of the Democratic nomi-  
nee, Franklin Pierce. We quote below  
from the public documents, as we see  
them quoted in the Nashville Banner,  
and we refer the Indian Fighters of the  
West, the children, the descendants of  
these warriors, all who can appreciate  
the dangers of the early settlers, the ad-  
vantages of a protecting hand in their  
hour of need, to the public acts of  
Franklin Pierce, and ask whether such  
a man deserves the suffrages of or any  
of the children of the West.

On the 1044th page of the House Jour-  
nal, 1st session 24th Congress, June 18,  
1836, we find the following record:  
"An engrossed bill, (No. 212) entit-  
led 'An act extending the provisions of  
the act entitled and act supplementary  
to the act for the relief of certain offi-  
cers and soldiers of the revolution,' was  
read a third time, and being on its pas-  
sage.

A motion was made by Mr. Williams,  
of North Carolina, that the said bill be  
re-committed to the committee of the  
whole House, with instructions to strike  
out the provisions which grant a pen-  
sion to those persons who were engaged  
in the Indian hostilities of the West,  
subsequently to the revolutionary war,  
terminating in 1783.

Upon this amendment the previous  
question was called, the effect of which  
it sustained, was to cut off the amend-  
ment. FRANKLIN PIERCE voted in  
a minority, 6 to 89, against sustaining  
the previous question, and therefore, in  
effect, in favor of the amendment, to  
strike out the provisions granting pen-  
sions to the old Indian fighters of the  
West.

FRANKLIN PIERCE then voted  
(page 1046) in favor of a motion by Mr.  
Parks, "that the said bill do lie on the  
table." Yeas 63, nays 111.

Upon a direct vote upon the passage  
of the resolution, (page 1047) yeas 109,  
nays 75, FRANKLIN PIERCE voted a  
gainst it.

We see in the Louisville Journal  
of the 18th inst., a very complimentary  
call upon Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., to  
become a candidate for Congress in the  
Louisville district to fill the vacancy  
occasioned by the resignation of the  
Hon. Humphrey Marshall. We agree  
entirely with the writer in regard to the  
qualifications of Mr. Prentice to fill the  
station, and we think there is no man  
in the nation who deserves more at the  
hands of the Whig party than Mr. P.;  
not only on account of the great and  
efficient services he has rendered to the  
party in days gone by, but for his emi-  
nent talents and thorough practical  
knowledge of the political history of the  
country and the wants of the peo-  
ple. We would rejoice to see Mr. P.  
in the Congress of the nation, but  
would dislike exceedingly to lose his  
valuable aid and services in the present  
campaign.

The Kentucky Conference of the  
M. E. Church South will commence its  
sessions in this place on the 22d sept.  
next. We understand that there will  
be a large number of ministers of that  
church in attendance—probably 120.  
We hope that all of our citizens will  
open their hearts and houses to enter-  
tain them as it will be impossible for  
the members of the M. E. Church to do  
so, without aid from others let all who  
can, take one or more.

We see that the Whig Central Com-  
mittee of the State have nominated the  
Hon. T. F. Marshall of Woodford a can-  
didate for Elector in the 8th congress-  
ional district in the place of the Hon.  
Garret Davis resigned.

This is an excellent appointment, and  
we doubt not will give general satisfac-  
tion.

We clip the following notice of Mr.  
Marshall's appointment from the Com-  
monwealth, as expressive of our views  
of Mr. Marshall's abilities:

This is an excellent appointment.—  
Mr. Marshall is the first living orator of  
Kentucky. His splendid abilities will  
secure him immense crowds at every ap-  
pointment, and give him a decisive tri-  
umph on every field of debate in which  
a Democrat may meet him. His heart is  
in the contest, and he has already en-  
tered upon his work with only less zeal  
than talents. He addressed the Frank-  
fort Chippewa Club on Saturday night,  
in a most eloquent speech of two hours  
in length, which excited the highest en-  
thusiasm and admiration among all the  
Whigs who heard it. To-day (Monday)  
he meets the Democratic Elector, Mr.  
Johnson, in debate at his appointment  
in Owenton.

Mr. Marshall will address the people  
at the Estill Springs to-day, and we hope  
it may suit his convenience to address  
the citizens of Madison in Richmond  
some day on his return from Estill. Mr.  
M. has a warm place in the hearts of  
the people of old Madison. We promise  
him a crowd, if we have two days no-  
tice.

## Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

If there is a man, Whig or Democrat  
on the South side of "Mason and  
Dixons" line, who has entertained a  
doubt in regard to the opinions of Gen.  
Scott or his fidelity to the compromise  
measures, let him hear Gov. Jones of  
Tennessee, now U. S. Senator.

If there are those either North or  
South who will not believe such testi-  
mony as Gov. Jones, "they would not  
believe, though one should rise from the  
dead."

From a speech made by Senator Jones  
when in Memphis, two weeks since, we  
quote the following:

"But Gen. Scott has done more than  
indulge in mere declarations. Before  
the Convention assembled, the Southern  
delegates met together, excluding all  
Northern men from their councils; and  
they laid down a platform of princi-  
ples and reported them to the Conven-  
tion, and which the Convention adopted  
and passed. Has Gen. Scott equivoca-  
ted or dodged a direct acceptance of  
them? No, sir, he has not! After the  
49th ballot, when the Convention ad-  
journing went to Washington. It was  
on Sunday, I went to Gen. Scott's house,  
and I said to him, you have seen the res-  
olutions which the Convention has pass-  
ed—do you approve of them? 'Yes,  
sir,' replied Scott, 'I cordially approve  
them all; and I will say so or die.'—  
This, now, was before he was nomi-  
nated, and in less than thirty minutes af-  
ter he was nominated his answer was in  
the Convention accepting the entire  
platform! And now, what man in the  
world can object to Gen. Scott on this  
ground? What more, I ask you, could  
he have done, than pledge the toil of  
his long life, and the character which he  
has acquired, in the vindication of those  
measures?"

"When we consider all this, it is only  
matter of astonishment that any man  
can doubt him. There is no man in A-  
merica who stands higher or is purer  
than Scott. In the whole history of  
these measures there is no man who was  
more ardent in their support during  
their pendency, and there is no man who  
will more faithfully stand by them or  
more unequivocally pledged to their  
support. Sir, human nature can give  
no more, and reason and common sense  
have nothing more to say."

## Washington News.

The Washington papers announce the  
confirmation by the Senate of the nomi-  
nation of Alfred Conkling, of New  
York, as Minister to Mexico, in the  
place of the Hon. Robert P. Letcher,  
recalled at his own request.

The telegraph reports that the Presi-  
dent has nominated the Hon. Nathan K.  
Hall, (Postmaster General) to the Judge-  
ship in New York, vacated by the resig-  
nation of Judge Conkling.

It is also stated that there is no truth  
in the rumor of Mr. Webster's resig-  
nation of his seat in the cabinet.

A dispatch from Washington, of the  
9th inst., says: "Arthur F. Hopkins, of  
Alabama, it is rumored, will be appoint-  
ed to the vacant Judgeship in the Su-  
preme Court (in place of John McKim-  
lin, dec'd.) It lies between him and J.  
P. Benjamin, Randall Hunt, and Mr.  
Micou, of Louisiana.

The National Intelligencer notices the  
appointment of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, as  
Minister to Great Britain, and adds:  
"This seems to be a compliment not only  
due to the ability and high character  
of Mr. Ingersoll, but also very justly  
due to Pennsylvania, as that State has at  
present no full mission, nor member of  
the Cabinet, Mr. McKennan having, as  
it will be recollected, resigned his place  
as Secretary of the Interior on account  
of ill health."

There is so remarkable a similar-  
ity of opinions between the Pierce and  
the British press in regard to Gen. Scott  
and free trade, as to leave us in doubt  
which is most really British at heart.  
Both hate Scott intensely. Both deny  
that Scott won the battle of Lundy's  
Lane. Both contend on the other hand  
that he and the American army were de-  
feated. Both are decidedly in favor of  
the Polk free trade policy of 1846. Both  
think that England should do our man-  
ufacturing for us. Both think Gen.  
Pierce ought to be elected President in  
preference to Gen. Scott. Are not these  
remarkable coincidences?

## For the Weekly Messenger.

Whig Mass Meeting in Laurel.  
A Mass Meeting of the Whigs of the  
6th Congressional District is proposed  
to be held at MERRIONS CROSS ROADS IN  
LAUREL COUNTY, ON THE 14TH DAY OF  
SEPTEMBER, the anniversary of the tri-  
umphant entrance of the American ar-  
my into the city of Mexico. The whigs  
of Rockcastle propose to the whigs of  
Laurel to unite in a free barbecue on  
that occasion.

Several gentlemen of ability and  
character have been invited to address  
the people on that occasion. A grand  
rally of the whigs will take place on  
that day. Come one! come all!!

## ROCKCASTLE.

The New Orleans Delta chroni-  
cles the most remarkable fugitive slave  
case that has probably taken place since  
the passage of the last act "in such cas-  
es made and provided." The circum-  
stances are as follows: Capt. Webster,  
of the U. S. A., having married a Flori-  
da lady, visited the North this season  
with his lady, accompanied by a female  
servant, owned in Florida by the mother  
of Mrs. W. The servant in question be-  
coming dissatisfied, made her way back  
home to Florida. She says that "nig-  
gers are worth nothing, no how, in them  
free States, and that she did not want to  
stay there, even temporarily." What  
will the Abolitionists say to that?

Danville Tribune.

## From the Louisville Journal.

GEN. PIERCE'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS  
MILITARY FEATS IN MEXICO, SHOWING  
BY HIS OWN HAND THAT HE WAS NOT IN  
ANY ONE OF THE GREAT BATTLES OF MEX-  
ICO.—The approach of the American ar-  
my to the city of Mexico, after General  
Pierce joined General Scott, was con-  
tested in four great battles, viz: Contreras,  
Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and Cha-  
pultepec, in each of which every General  
in the valley bore a distinguished part,  
except Gen. Pierce. He was not in any  
one of the battles. He shall tell his own  
tale of his campaigns, and his admirers  
can surely believe his official reports,  
transmitted to Congress by the Presi-  
dent, James K. Polk. Now hear Brig-  
adier General Pierce. We begin at Pe-  
rote.

August 1st, 1847. Gen. Pierce writes  
to Gen. Scott: "Although we had been  
attacked five times, I have encountered  
nothing that can be construed into se-  
rious resistance." Appendix to Execu-  
tive documents, No. 1, for 1847—page  
25.

CONTRERAS, fought at day-break, Au-  
gust 20. "At one o'clock the following  
morning (the 20th), Gen. Twigg, with  
Capt. Lee of the Engineer Corps, whose  
distinguished services on both days will  
not, I am sure, be overlooked, came to  
my bivouac with orders from the Gen-  
eral-in-chief to assemble all the forces in  
my immediate neighborhood, and occu-  
py a position in order to create a divi-  
sion in favor of Brigadier General Smith,  
who was to storm the enemy's works at  
dawn of day. Being myself unable to  
keep my saddle or to walk, in conse-  
quence of a severe injury from the fall  
of my horse the day before (the 19th),  
the command of this force devolved upon  
Col. Ransom,\* of the 9th Infantry." Gen.  
Pierce's official letter. Ex. doc.,  
No. 1, Appendix, page 105.

CHURUBUSCO—fought on the 20th of  
August. "It was my misfortune, as I  
before stated, to receive a serious injury  
from the fall of my horse on the after-  
noon of the 19th. This accident ren-  
dered me unable to struggle with the  
difficulties of the ground, over which we  
were obliged to pass on the evening of  
the last day, and in the effort to do so I  
fell faint from exhaustion and pain (a  
few yards from the nearest fire of the  
enemy's line)." Gen. Pierce's offi-  
cial report—Appendix to Exec. doc.,  
No. 1, p. 106.

An armistice was now agreed upon,  
which continued from August 22 to Sep-  
tember 8.

MOLINO DEL REY. September 8. Gen-  
eral Worth does not mention, in his offi-  
cial report, the name of Gen. Pierce. Gen.  
Scott, in his official report of the battle,  
says: "The battle was won just as Brig-  
adier General Pierce reached the  
ground." Exec. doc., No. 1, p. 356.

CHAPULTEPEC. September 13. Gen.  
Pierce's brigade was ordered, on the  
12, "to take a position to the left of Ta-  
cubaya, as a covering force to our heavy  
batteries," &c. Pierce says: "This po-  
sition, taken without opposition, was  
maintained until dark without any other  
change than showing front to the left  
in the course of the day, in order to op-  
pose a strong body of cavalry and in-  
fantry, which, for a time, threatened  
that flank. As soon as it became suffi-  
ciently dark to conceal the maneuver,  
the brigade was directed by the general  
commanding the division to move silent-  
ly under cover of a long range of build-  
ings, known as the Molino del Rey,  
which place is immediately under the  
guns of Chapultepec. Previous to this  
moment, however, I was compelled to  
severe indisposition, which confined me  
to my bed during the 13th (the day of  
the battle of Chapultepec), and of  
course deprived me of the satisfaction of  
participating with my brigade in the  
glorious achievements of that day."

"At 4 o'clock on the morning of the  
14th," (the day after the battle), I re-  
joined that portion of my brigade, then  
acting under the orders of Maj. Gen.  
Quitman, &c. In that position I re-  
mained until the news of the surren-  
der of the city was communicated to Gen.  
Quitman, &c."

Effect of General Pierce's sickness on his staff,  
and a striking contrast between a Brigadier  
General, and his Assistant Adjutant General,  
during the Battle of Chapultepec.—"The  
General commanding the division is a  
ware that the arrangements of the morn-  
ing of the 13th, in consequence of my  
illness, necessarily put my staff out of  
position, there being no brigade com-  
mander. Under these circumstances,  
my Chief of Staff, Capt. O. F. Winslip,  
Assistant Adjutant General, although his  
own health then, and for several pre-  
ceding days, scarcely warranted him in  
leaving his bed, remained upon the field  
during the entire conflict."—Gen. Pierce's  
official report, Executive documents,  
No. 1, appendix, p. 197, 198.

Such is Gen. Pierce's own report of  
his marvellous feats in the Valley of Mex-  
ico. We have given the record, from  
Perote, up to the surrender of the city,  
in General Pierce's official language.  
His admirers must not be angry with us;  
let them rather be mad at General Pierce  
for writing such annals about himself,  
at President Polk for sending them to  
Congress.

"This brave officer, who performed Gen.  
Pierce's duties at Contreras and Churubusco,  
was killed at Chapultepec while nobly leading  
the 9th Infantry, a portion of Gen. Pierce's  
brigade."

NEW DEFINITIONS.—Statesmanship—  
Making a speech against the widow of  
Gen. Harrison.

Generosity—Giving a boy a cent's  
worth of candy.

Warriorship—Fainting at the sight of  
a battle.

Nationality—Voting against the im-  
provement of our rivers and harbors.

Equal Rights—Denying anti-slavery  
men the right of petition.

Progress—Nominating a man for Presi-  
dent whose life is an illustration of  
those definitions.—Forest City.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.  
The Free Soil Convention nominated  
J. P. Hale for President, and George W.  
Julian for Vice President.

Their platform is broad, advocating  
the abolition of slavery in the District,  
and giving the public lands to actual  
settlers upon the principles of the Land  
Reformers. They recommend perma-  
nent organization of the "free Democr-  
acy" everywhere. Their State Con-  
vention nominated State candidates,  
and John W. Adams, of Philadelphia, for Can-  
didate for Supreme Judge.—Law Cour.

## Terrible Tragedy.

We briefly noticed, a few days ago  
the bloody tragedy detailed below, by  
the Syracuse Star:

Double Murder at Truxton.—Wom-  
an and Girl killed.—Arrest of the  
Murderer.—Unnatural Cruelty of a  
Father.—We have been furnished by  
a gentleman from the scene of the hor-  
rible tragedy, with the particulars of the  
murder which took place at Truxton,  
Cortland county, on Tuesday. Some  
of the circumstances look to us impos-  
sible, but our informant assures us they  
are true to letter.

The murdered is an Irishman, Patrick  
Donoghue by name. The victims were  
the wife and child of Daniel Kinney,  
who resides near the sash factory, just  
south of the village of Truxton. A  
daughter of Donoghue's had been miss-  
ing for several days, and he pretended  
to believe that Mrs. Kinney had stolen  
the child. On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs.  
K. and her daughter passed Donoghue  
in the street, near his residence and re-  
marked to him that she did not believe  
that he would ever see his girl again.—  
Upon this, D. went into his house, and  
immediately came out with a shotgun  
in his hand, and accompanied by his  
wife, who had a rifle. He followed af-  
ter Mrs. K., and, coming up with her,  
struck her a blow with the butt of his  
gun on the back of the head, which fell-  
ed her to the ground, and as she fell he  
struck her another blow which broke her  
neck. Mrs. K.'s daughter ran with all  
her speed from the murderer, when he  
snatched the rifle from his wife and shot  
the girl dead. D. then reloaded his rifle  
and went to the sash factory, saying  
that there were two men there whom he  
would shoot. He finally went to a tav-  
ern in the village, and there he repeat-  
ed that there were two persons in the  
sash factory whom he would kill. He  
was laughed at and told that he dared  
not do it. He told the persons present  
to go down the road and they would see  
what he dared to do. A man then ar-  
rived from the scene of murder, and af-  
ter a brief struggle, D. was secured and  
conveyed to the Courtland county jail.

Upon the discovery of the murder of  
Mrs. Kinney and daughter, suspicion  
was roused that Donoghue was also the  
murderer of his own daughter. Some  
of the citizens repaired to his residence,  
where they found his boy, and question-  
ed him regarding the whereabouts of his  
sister. He said he dared not tell what  
he knew, for fear his father would kill  
him. They told him that his father was  
in prison, and could not injure him, up-  
on which the boy led them to a hill, and  
pointed out a large stone under which  
he said he would find his sister. They  
raised the stone and found the girl.—  
She was not dead, but had been confined  
under the stone, with scarcely room to  
move a muscle, nearly two whole days  
and nights. She could scarcely stand  
upon her feet when delivered from her  
place of confinement, and stated that  
she had thus been punished for a remark  
she made that displeased her father.—  
D., even after he was lodged in jail, af-  
fected great sorrow at the loss of his  
daughter, and charged her abduction up-  
on Mr. Kinney.

When his daughter was brought in,  
to his presence the unnatural father gave  
way to a savage passion, and demanded  
that his hands should be untied that he  
might kill her. Our informant states  
that D. was a man of considerable edu-  
cation, but of terrible passions; and a  
tyrant to his family. He also says that  
all who are acquainted with him con-  
sider him as perfectly sane, though it is  
scarcely to be credited that a man in his  
right mind could be capable of perpetrat-  
ing such diabolical deeds.

THAT NEW BOSTON SPEECH—AFFIDAVITS.—  
We yesterday received the Man-  
chester (N. H.) Democrat of the 12th  
inst., the paper in which the principal  
report of Gen. Pierce's New Boston  
speech originally appeared. The follow-  
ing paragraph, which closes its leading  
editorial article, implies that responsible  
men of both parties in New Boston  
have testified under oath that the report  
of Gen. P.'s speech was correct. We  
presume that the affidavits will soon  
come to hand. They are not by any  
means needed, but they will be wel-  
come.—Law Jour.

When it was known that responsible  
men of both political parties in New  
Boston had under oath testified to the  
accuracy of our report, the attempt was  
made by several Elm street runners to  
induce the more respectable of the sign-  
ers of the Hunker statement to give  
their affidavits as to the truth of that  
document. It was too late. These men  
had got their eyes open. They could  
through recklessness or carelessness put  
their names to a false statement—but  
they were not ready to perjure them-  
selves. No affidavits could be obtain-  
ed. Some of these persons will be slow  
to sign a Hunker document hereafter.  
Meanwhile leaders in the State have the  
doleful task before them of satisfying  
Southern men that Gen. Pierce has not  
been guilty of duplicity on the slavery  
question. No one will grudge them the  
comfort of such an undertaking.

The Washington Union notices  
with exultation the letter of the Hon.  
B. F. Butler of New York, in which  
he declares that, although he repudi-  
ates the Democratic platform, he goes  
for Pierce and King. The Union is ex-  
ceedingly happy in the knowledge that  
the Free-soilers are for Pierce, and as-  
sures them, that, in the event of his  
election by their aid, no distinction  
whatever shall be made between them  
and the rest of the Democracy.

## Law Jour.

The ignorant Dutch and Irish,  
who don't think for themselves, vote the  
Democratic ticket.—State Sentinel,  
Indianapolis, Ia.

The above sentence we find in the In-  
dianapolis State Sentinel, of August 6th,  
a leading Democratic paper, advocating  
the election of Pierce and King. What  
do the German and Irish think of it?  
Danville Tribune.

The friends of Pierce insist that  
their candidate is a more prudent Gen-  
eral than the whig candidate, because  
he knows when to faint, and Scott don't.  
Their greatest objection to Taylor was  
that he hadn't sense enough to know  
when he was whipped. Their objection  
to Scott is nearly as valid.

## Foreign News by the Pacific.

England.—The elections are now o-  
ver, with the exception of five vacan-  
cies in Ireland. It is even with the  
returns before us, a difficult matter to  
foretell what majority they will have.—  
The Derby ministry are able to command  
in the House.

In Ireland deplorable scenes have ta-  
ken place. At the election in County  
Clare the military were called out, and  
several lives sacrificed. On Thursday,  
while polling for Sir J. F. Fitzgerald  
and Cornelius O'Brien, and Col. Vandeleur,  
at Sixmile Bridge, about seven miles  
from Limerick, a riot rose between the  
voters on the respective sides. No clear  
statement of the affair can be had, but  
the most probable version of the story  
is that the people threw stones at a party  
of Lord Conyngham's tenants, who  
were proceeding to the poll under an  
escort of military, and that some of the  
missiles striking the soldiers, they fired  
a volley among the crowd and killed  
five men on the spot, besides wounding  
five or six others—three mortally.—  
Twelve shots were fired by soldiers, and  
all took effect. It is asserted that no or-  
ders were given to fire.

A Jury has been empanelled, but at  
latest accounts had not returned their  
verdict. Most of the Irish provincial  
papers that have come to hand term with  
accounts of election outrages. At Bal-  
lina, the police had to charge the crowd  
with the bayonet. At Roscommon, and  
elsewhere, the same disturbances took  
place, fomented in most instances, it is  
said, by the priests. The outrages are  
much regretted by moderate men of all  
parties.

The American built yacht Truant, be-  
longing to Mr. Grinnell, came in first  
at the Liverpool yacht race on Saturday,  
and gained her owner a piece of plate.

Numerous frauds by Australian Emi-  
gration Companies have been exposed  
in London within the past few days.

Two first class steamers called the  
Andes and Alps are at present building  
at Dumbarton on the Clyde, for Messrs.  
Burns, and are intended to run between  
Chargers and New York.

On Saturday, the submarine cable be-  
tween Donaghadee, Ireland, and Portpa-  
trick, Scotland, was laid down success-  
fully, but is not put in connection with  
the wire on land.

Accounts received from Scotland and  
the north of England of the prospects  
of harvest are extremely favorable.—  
Hay has been an average crop. Wheat  
looks well and will soon be ready for  
the sickle. Barley is partially cut and  
above the average. Potatoes, though  
failed in localities, are above an average  
crop. Beans are deficient in many places.  
From the south of England and  
Ireland favorable accounts are also re-  
ceived.

Louis Napoleon returned to Paris on  
Friday evening from Strasbourg. He  
drove in an open carriage between two  
lines of troops along the Boulevards, the  
Rue Royale, and the Champs Elysee, to  
the Carriere de Petoile. His reception  
is described as having been extremely  
cordial on the part of the Parisians.—  
Extensive preparations are making for  
his journey to the south. The Muni-  
cipal Council of Montauban have voted  
20,000 francs, Rouanne 10,000, Bor-  
deaux 50,000, and Patra like sum, to  
give him a welcome.

Another attempt was made a few days  
since at the Hippodrome, Paris, to solve  
the problem of steering balloons. A  
balloon, in shape like a whale, was filled  
with gas, and attempted to be guided  
by means of a shaft of wood suspended  
horizontally with a sail at the end, to  
act as rudder. To this shaft was affixed  
a platform with a steam engine of four  
horse power working a screw with three  
terminal paddles, like three sails of a  
windmill. The experiment was made  
in presence of several scientific men,  
but was unsuccessful.

Prussia.—The Zollverein Congress  
adjourned on the 20th, till August 16.  
Previous to the adjournment, the Prus-  
sia plenipotentiary announced that the  
16th of August, the day fixed for the as-  
sembling of the Congress, is the last  
which Prussia will allow for replying to  
its demand on the States of the Old Cus-  
toms Union as to whether they intend  
to maintain or abandon the revolution of  
25th May relative to negotiations with  
Austria.

We learn from Berlin that Mr. Barn-  
ard, the American minister in Berlin,  
has succeeded in procuring the release  
of several Prussians who had natural-  
ized as citizens of the United States, but  
on their return for a short time to their  
native country, where arrested on a  
charge of evading the military conscrip-  
tion.

A Vienna correspondent of the Lon-  
don Chronicle says:—Mr. Curdy, the  
envoy of the United States, returned on  
the 20th, from his tour in Italy and  
Switzerland, and for the present it is  
probable he will remain in Vienna."

## [Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

OCEAN HOUSE, Newport, Aug. 9, 1852.  
Outrageous Attack upon a Southern-  
er.—A Mob—Hundreds of Southerners  
Leaving.—This usually quiet village  
was this morning full of excitement, oc-  
casioned by an attack of waters upon  
the person of E. M. Yerger, Esq., a  
young planter from the South. The cir-  
cumstances are as follows: On Sunday at  
dinner, Mr. Yerger was helping some la-  
dy friend to a dish, when a waiter at-  
tempted to take it from his hands. He  
very promptly and properly raised the  
case-knife, which he held, and struck  
the waiter's face. The waiter was ta-  
ken from the room, and dinner went on  
as usual. The next morning, Mr. Yerger  
went to breakfast, and being seated,  
discovered a movement among the wait-  
ers, and, having armed himself in anti-  
cipation of an attack, he prepared for  
self defence. He held a pistol in each  
hand, and as the mob advanced he told  
them that he would kill the first man  
who came within five feet. By this  
threat I believe his life was saved, for  
none of them dared to overstep the mark.  
The cry of "Southerners" was immedi-  
ately made, whereupon Col. Christy, of  
Kentucky, Lieut. Nelson, of the navy,  
Mr. Pollard, of Alabama, and many oth-  
er friends of Mr. Y. came to the rescue.  
The mob was kept at bay by Mr. Yerger's  
pistol until he was surrounded by his  
friends; he was then deprived of the use  
of his arms, and the mob closed upon  
him. A pistol was wrenched from his  
right hand, the guard tearing his finger  
severely. The waiter, who got possession  
of the pistol, made several attempts  
to fire upon Mr. Yerger, but was prevent-



**NUMBER 33.**

**Fact vs. Fiction.**

The satisfaction with which Pliny and their writers describe the most improbable marvels, says Bentley's Miscellany, in July, and the coquetry they show in admitting the truth of other things which are really facts, reminds us of a certain, elderly lady who dearly loving a dish of chat, never lost an opportunity of partaking of this luxury. Sitting on a bench on the esplanade at Weymouth, warming her feet in the sun, she addressed a rough looking old tar who was lounging near an altar asking his age, whether he had fought under Nelson, if he was married, the number of his children, and whether they had been vaccinated, she proceeded to generalities.

"You must have seen some wonderful things in your travels, Mister Sailor?"

"Yes, mam. I've seen a few."

"I suppose you are familiar with the wonders of the deep?"

The old boy looked at her, as if taking the measure of her faith, turned his quid, and replied—

"I believe you, marm. Why, I've known it blow so hard that it blew the very teeth out of a hand saw, and I have seen fishes as big—ay, as big as from here to that 'ere flagstaff" (rather more

"Dear me: that is the loveliest fish that Solomon—no, not the loveliest. And, pray, what do these little fishes feed upon?"

"Why, little fishes, to be sure, marm!"

"But do they eat the big ones?"

The sailor gave a chuckle, and hitched up his waistband, and said:

"Rav, marm! No! The tenth big fish carries a kettle of oil, and to bile 'em in."

"La! Do they, indeed? And now tell me what else you've seen!"

"Why, I've seen oysters, a growin' on trees in India, which dip their branches deep into the water, and are covered with shell-fish in consequence; present in a singular appearance when left bare (the singular being of the tide).

West of the town of Denville, there flourishes a high state of cultivation, with a garden, there being upwards of 7000 pannel, of new land, and the best and finest fenced good estate, first state Stables and Out Buildings—all new and said Farm is finely timbered. The contemplated Southwest Railroad, from Denville to McMinnville, Tenn., is confidently believed to pass through or near this farm.

Persons wishing to purchase a good Farm, could do well to call and examine. Terms easy, and possession given at any time to suit purchaser.

W. M. CARPENTER.

Hustonville, July 16—37.

Richmond Messenger insert it, and forward account to this office.—Denville Tribune.

**LAND OFFICE OF KENTUCKY.**  
FRANKFORT, JULY 6, 1852.

Is required by the Revised Statutes, which took effect on the 1st inst., to charge and collect a fee of \$1 25 for registering each Survey.

first Survey in this office.  
The first July, 1852, must be founded upon an order of the County Court, and a copy of each order must accompany each Survey; and the Survey must be made within one year, or less than 25 or more than 200 acres in one Survey, unless founded upon a warrant or warrants previously issued. The old warrants can be renewed, and no more, and, as heretofore, upon the payment of the fees.  
See the Acts of 1850-51, page 270, 1st vol; Acts of 1851-52, pages 147-8, and 296-8.  
E. J. MAURDY,  
Register of the Land Office.  
July 16, 27-41.

**SELLING OFF!**  
**FOR WANT OF ROOM.**  
JAMES MARCH, not being able to procure a room of sufficient size for his present stock of  
**CARPETINGS,**  
**PIANOS**  
**AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS**  
has resolved to offer said merchandise to purchasers in that line to come and clear out his present stock which is all fresh and new and of the latest fashions. I have on hand **TEN** Pianos of Boston; many of Philadelphia; Wm. & Nunn's and Fischer's, of New York; one Pianoforte with Coleman's Zolian Attachment, 100 pieces of Carpeting, embracing all the qualities of Philadelphia and New York Velvet Tapestry to the common Cotton and Woollen. Also a large stock of **Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs** and every thing in the Carpet line, together with all descriptions of **Cases in Goods, Looking Glasses, Lamps and Girandoles**, and a large quantity of every description of **Fancy and Simple House Furnishing Goods**, of all kinds, and at the lowest prices. Come and see heretofore. Don't mistake the place—it is on Main street, next door to Butler's corner.  
JAS. MARCH.

**DR. NEWMAN**  
**W**OULD invite public attention to his  
 very large assortment of  
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**  
 recently received direct from Philadelphia. He  
 will take great pains to please all who may  
 order from him through his patronage, and will endeavor  
 to furnish the very best articles, and where  
 there is dissatisfaction, he will in all cases take  
 back any article and refund the money for the  
 same. Accordingly Dr. N. will take pleasure in  
 accompanying professional advice when de-  
 sired, with the sale of Medicine free of charge.  
 He has also a very superior article of *Whites*  
*Medicine* of that celebrated brand (Avery & Co.,  
 N. Pittsburg,) which is perfectly fresh and  
 will be sold at the lowest rates.  
 Domestic industry has also been provided  
 for, by the sale of those who desire to do their  
 country's duty, &c., can have the  
 very best material, which will always be  
 warranted.

*A genuine article of Bull Sarsaparilla,*  
 S. T. N.  
 July 26-18.

**STRAYED,**  
 FROM THE SUBURBS NEAR VINNY FORT  
 Meeting house in Madison county, a  
 Grey Horse 16 hands high, 4 years  
 of age, a roan mane, 16 hands high and 3 years  
 of age. Both the horses will give a  
 making their owners, giving no information  
 that I can get to them, will be paid liberally for  
 their trouble. Address, to Irvine Post office,  
 July 26-18  
 C. H. AMBROS.

J. WHITE. 1852. J. M. WHITE.

**LIVERY AND  
 SALE STABLES,**  
 MONROE, KENTUCKY.

F. & J. M. WHITE, are prepared to  
 furnish their friends and the public  
 generally with accommodations, having  
 had in Livery and Sale Stables in Kentucky  
 Horses will be kept at Livery by the day,  
 week or year, in the best manner and  
 at the lowest reasonable rates.  
 They keep for Hire Hack, Buggies and Sadd-  
 le Horses.  
 Horses shod and broken to harness.



